United Nations A/C.2/69/L.1

General Assembly

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15 September 2014

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee

Organization of work of the Second Committee

Note by the Secretariat

Allocation of items

1. The agenda items allocated by the General Assembly to the Second Committee will be listed in the letter from the President of the Assembly to the Chair of the Second Committee (A/C.2/69/1). Background information on those items may be found in the annotations to the agenda (A/69/100).

Programme of work

2. The draft programme of work (see annex) has been prepared bearing in mind paragraph (b) of rule 99 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the provisional agenda of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly (A/69/150) and the availability of documentation. The number of meetings suggested for the general discussion of the agenda items allocated to the Second Committee is based on past experience.

List of documents

3. Attention is drawn to the forthcoming addendum to the present note (A/C.2/69/L.1/Add.1), which will list the documentation submitted under the various agenda items allocated to the Second Committee.

Statements by delegations

4. The General Assembly, in its decision 65/530, decided to maintain the current time limits of 7 minutes for individual Member States and 10 minutes for delegations speaking on behalf of a group of States during the general debate of the Second Committee. The Assembly also decided to maintain, as appropriate, the current time limits of 5 minutes for individual Member States and 7 minutes for delegations speaking on behalf of a group of States during debates on individual agenda items.

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Conference facilities and meetings arrangements

5. Unless otherwise specified, meetings of the Second Committee will be held at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. in Conference Room 2 (Conference Building). The General Assembly has stressed that punctuality is of the utmost importance in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations. In this regard, the requirement of the presence of at least one quarter of the members of the Committee to declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed has been waived.

Informal consultations

6. In view of the financial measures affecting conference services, some of the formal meetings allocated to the Second Committee may be utilized for informal consultations under the chairmanship of the Bureau members of the Committee so as to ensure full servicing of those consultations. In accordance with established practice, informal consultations will be used for expressing general observations on the proposals and for adopting them ad referendum. All drafting will be done at the level of informal "informal" consultations (without interpretation or other services) and will be conducted by the appointed coordinators/facilitators.

Report of the Economic and Social Council

7. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (c) of section D of the annex to General Assembly resolution 58/316, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary; subsequently, it was clarified by the General Committee that the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that fall under agenda items already allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the Assembly (see A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Conclusion of the work of the Committee

8. Bearing in mind the number of meetings available to the Second Committee, it is proposed that the Committee set a target date of 26 November 2014 for the conclusion of its work.

Annex

Draft programme of work of the Second Committee

Friday, 19 September 2014

4 p.m.

Organizational meeting

Week of 6-10 October 2014

Monday, 6 October

United Nations holiday (observed)

Tuesday, 7 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Keynote address

General debate

3-6 p.m.

General debate (*continued*)

Wednesday, 8 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

General debate (*continued*)

Thursday, 9 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

General debate (*concluded*)

3-6 p.m.

***Item 119*: Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly**

Discussion on the working methods of the Committee

Week of 13-17 October 2014

Monday, 13 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 17*: Macroeconomic policy questions:**

(c) External debt sustainability and development

3-6 p.m.

***Item 16*: Information and communications technologies for development**

Tuesday, 14 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 20*: Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**

3-6 p.m.

Special joint meeting of the Second Committee and the Economic and Social Council to consider lessons learned from the debt crises and the ongoing work on sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms[a]

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 16

Wednesday, 15 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 19*: Sustainable development:**

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

(g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

(h) Harmony with Nature

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 17 (c) and item 20

Thursday, 16 October[b]

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 19*: Sustainable development and sub-items (a) to (i) (*concluded*)**

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[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/202.

[b] Observance of World Food Day.

Friday, 17 October[c]

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Side event on e-government for sustainable development in small island developing States

Week of 20-24 October 2014

Monday, 20 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 23*: Eradication of poverty and other development issues:**

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

(b) Industrial development cooperation

(c) Women in development

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 19 and sub-items (a) to (i)

Tuesday, 21 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 17*: Macroeconomic policy questions:**

(b) International financial system and development[d]

***Item 18*: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference**[d]

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 23 and sub-items (a) to (c)

Wednesday, 22 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 17*: Macroeconomic policy questions:**

(a) International trade and development

3-6 p.m.

Joint meeting of the Second Committee and the Economic and Social Council in collaboration with Project LINK

[c] There will be an event on the occasion of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.
[d] Item 17 (b) and item 18 will be considered jointly.

Thursday, 23 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 22*: Groups of countries in special situations:**

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed countries

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations conference on landlocked developing countries

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 17 (b) and item 18

Friday, 24 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Side event on an investment promotion regime for foreign direct investment in the least developed countries

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 17 (a) and item 22 and sub-items (a) and (b)

Week of 27-31 October 2014

Monday, 27 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 21*: Globalization and interdependence:**

(a) International migration and development

(b) Culture and sustainable development

Tuesday, 28 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Plenary meeting (to be confirmed)

3-6 p.m.

Joint meeting of the Second Committee and the Economic and Social Council on a renewed global partnership for development

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 21 and sub-items (a) and (b)

Wednesday, 29 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 24*: Operational activities for development:**

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

(b) South-South cooperation for development

Thursday, 30 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 25*: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition**

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 24 and sub-items (a) and (b)

Friday, 31 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Side event on the theme "Promoting accountability at all levels: monitoring the post-2015 development agenda"

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 25

Week of 3-7 November 2014

Monday, 3 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions

3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Tuesday, 4 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 61*: Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources**

3-6 p.m.

Side event on the social market economy and new instruments of social finance

Wednesday, 5 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 61

Thursday, 6 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Week of 10-14 November 2014

Monday, 10 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

2014 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

2014 United Nations and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme

Tuesday, 11 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Wednesday, 12 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Thursday, 13 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Week of 17-21 November 2014

Wednesday, 19 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Thursday, 20 November[e]

3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Friday, 21 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Week of 24-28 November 2014

Monday, 24 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Action on all outstanding draft proposals

[e] Observance of Africa Industrialization Day.

Wednesday, 26 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 132*: Programme planning**

***Item 119*: Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[f]**

Action on all outstanding items

Conclusion of the work of the Second Committee

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[f] The agenda item is allocated to the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work for the seventieth session of the General Assembly.

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Second Committee

Organization of work of the Second Committee

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

Status of documentation for the session

The annex to the present note provides information on the status of documentation before the Second Committee as at 15 September 2014.

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Annex

Status of documentation for the Second Committee as at 15 September 2014

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Slot date/date of submission*	*Issued/scheduled to be issued*
16. Information and communications technologies for development			
A/69/65-E/2014/12	UNCTAD		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (General Assembly resolution 68/198 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2013/9 and 2014/27)			
A/69/217	DESA		*Issued*
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the activities of the United Nations system on communication for development programmes in the United Nations system			
17. Macroeconomic policy questions			
(a) International trade and development			
A/69/15 (Part I)	UNCTAD		*Issued*
Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-eighth executive session (Part I) (Supp. No. 15) (Geneva, 12-13 December 2013) (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))			
A/69/15 (Part II)	UNCTAD		
Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-eighth special session (Part II) (Supp. No. 15) (Geneva, 17 June 2014) (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))			
A/69/15 (Part III)	UNCTAD		
Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-ninth executive session (Part III) (Supp. No. 15) (Geneva, 23-25 June 2014) (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))			
A/69/15 (Part IV)	UNCTAD		
Report of the Trade and Development Board on its sixty-first regular session (Part IV) (Supp. No. 15) (Geneva, 15-26 September 2014) (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))			

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Slot date/date of submission*	*Issued/scheduled to be issued*
A/69/179	UNCTAD		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (General Assembly resolution 68/199)			
(b) International financial system and development			
A/69/188	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (General Assembly resolution 68/201)			
(c) External debt sustainability and development			
A/69/167	UNCTAD		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on external debt sustainability and development (General Assembly resolution 68/202)			
18. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference			
A/69/___	DESA	27 August 2014	
Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (General Assembly resolution 68/204)			
A/69/315	DGACM	15 August 2014	
Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (General Assembly resolution 68/6)			
A/69/83-E/2014/71	DESA		*Issued*
Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 14-15 April 2014) (General Assembly resolution 68/279 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/44)			

Item sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] Symbol document title (mandate)	*Author*	*Slot date date of submission*	*Issued/scheduled to be issued*
19. Sustainable development			
A/69/257	UNDP		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan (General Assembly resolution 66/193)			
A/69/76	DESA		*Issued*
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 66/288)			
A/69/320	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship for development (General Assembly resolution 67/202)			
A/69/309	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation (General Assembly resolution 67/263)			
A/69/313	UNEP		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (General Assembly resolution 68/206)			
(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development			
A/69/326	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Water Cooperation (General Assembly resolutions 65/154 and 67/204)			
A/69/312	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 68/210)			

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] Symbol/document title (mandate)	*Author*	*Slot date/date of submission*	*Issued/scheduled to be issued*
A/69/79-E/2014/66	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 67/290 and 68/210)			
A/69/___	UNEP	12 September 2014	
Note by the Secretary-General on the term of the board of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (General Assembly resolution 67/203)			
A/69/315			
Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (General Assembly resolution 68/6)			
A/68/970	DGACM		*Issued*
Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (General Assembly resolutions 66/288 and 67/203)			
(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States			
A/69/314	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations (General Assembly resolution 67/205)			
A/69/319	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (General Assembly resolution 68/238)			
A/CONF.223/___	DGACM		
Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States			

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Slot date/date of submission*	*Issued/schedule d to be issued*
(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction			
A/69/364	UNISDR	29 August 2014	
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolutions 67/208 and 68/211)			
(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind			
(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa			
(f) Convention on Biological Diversity			
A/69/317	DESA	15 August 2014	
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (General Assembly resolutions 68/212, 68/213 and 68/214)			
(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa			
A/69/311	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020) (General Assembly resolution 64/201)			
(g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme			
A/69/25 (Supp. No. 25)	UNEP		
Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi, 23-27 June 2014) (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII), 67/251 and 68/215)			
(h) Harmony with Nature			
A/69/322	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature (General Assembly resolution 68/216)			

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] Symbol/document title (mandate)	*Author*	*Slot date/date of submission*	*Issued/schedule d to be issued*
(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy			
A/69/323	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (General Assembly resolution 67/215)			
20. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)			
A/69/298	UN-Habitat		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (General Assembly resolutions 67/216 and 68/239)			
A/69/343	DGACM		*Issued*
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/30)			
21. Globalization and interdependence			
A/69/203	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues in the light of the New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolution 67/217)			
(a) International migration and development			
A/69/207	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development (General Assembly resolutions 67/219 and 68/4)			
(b) Culture and sustainable development			
A/69/216	DESA		*Issued*
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on culture and sustainable development (General Assembly resolution 68/223)			

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Slot date/date of submission*	*Issued/scheduled to be issued*
22. Groups of countries in special situations			
(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries			
A/69/270	OHRLLS		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening investment promotion regimes for foreign direct investment in the least developed countries (General Assembly resolution 67/220)			
A/69/95-E/2014/81	OHRLLS		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (General Assembly resolution 68/224 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/46)			
(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations conference on landlocked developing countries			
A/69/170	OHRLLS	22 July 2014	
Report of the Secretary-General on the ten-year review of the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action (General Assembly resolutions 68/225 and 68/270)			
23. Eradication of poverty and other development issues			
A/69/223	DESA		*Issued*
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on the promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection (General Assembly resolution 67/223)			
(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)			
A/69/204	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (General Assembly resolution 68/226)			
(b) Industrial development cooperation			
A/69/331	DESA	20 August 2014	
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (General Assembly resolution 67/225)			

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Slot date/date of submission*	*Issued/scheduled to be issued*
(c) Women in development			
A/69/156	UN-Women	18 July 2014	
Report of the Secretary-General on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (General Assembly resolution 64/217)			
24. Operational activities for development			
(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system			
A/69/63-E/2014/10	DESA		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 67/226 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/5)			
A/69/125	JIU		*Issued*
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Selection and appointment process for United Nations resident coordinators, including preparation, training and support provided for their work"			
A/69/125/Add.1	EOSG		*Issued*
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Selection and appointment process for United Nations resident coordinators, including preparation, training and support provided for their work"			
(b) South-South cooperation for development			
A/69/153	UNDP		*Issued*
Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (General Assembly resolution 68/230)			
A/69/39 (Supp. No. 39)	UNDP		*Issued*
Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its eighteenth session (19-22 May and 6 June 2014) (General Assembly resolutions 33/134, 35/202 and 58/220)			

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Slot date/date of submission*	*Issued/scheduled to be issued*
25. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition			
A/69/279	DESA	7 August 2014	
Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development, food security and nutrition (General Assembly resolution 68/233)			
A/69/91-E/2014/84	DESA		*Issued*
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security			
61. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources			
A/69/81-E/2014/13	RCNYO		*Issued*
Note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (General Assembly resolution 68/235 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/41)			
119. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly			
No request for advance documentation			
Item is allocated to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work for the seventieth session of the General Assembly			
132. Programme planning			
No request for advance documentation			
Item is allocated to all the Main Committees and the plenary of the General Assembly to enhance discussion of evaluation, planning, budgeting and monitoring reports			

Abbreviations: DESA, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; DGACM, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management; EOSG, Executive Office of the Secretary-General; JIU, Joint Inspection Unit; OHRLLS, Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; RCNYO, Regional Commissions New York Office; UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UNISDR, secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

[a] A/69/150.

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Canada, El Salvador, Georgia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States of America and Viet Nam: draft resolution

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/169 M of 16 December 1997, 53/1 H of 16 November 1998, 55/44 of 27 November 2000, 57/101 of 25 November 2002, 60/216 of 22 December 2005, 63/279 of 24 April 2009 and 66/193 of 22 December 2011,

Recognizing that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, remains a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to the long-term consequences of its activity for the lives and health of the people, especially children and other vulnerable groups, as well as for the environment of the region,

Taking into account the fact that a number of international programmes in the Semipalatinsk region have been completed since the closure of the nuclear testing ground, but that serious social, economic and ecological problems continue to exist,

Taking into consideration the results of the International Conference on Semipalatinsk, held in Tokyo on 6 and 7 September 1999, which have promoted the effectiveness of the assistance provided to the population of the region,

Acknowledging the progress made towards accelerating the development of the Semipalatinsk region during the period 2011-2013, through programmes and actions

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of the Government of Kazakhstan and the international community, including United Nations agencies,

Recognizing the important role of national development policies and strategies in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

Recognizing also the challenges that Kazakhstan faces in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular in the context of the efforts by the Government of Kazakhstan to ensure the effective and timely achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with regard to health care and environmental sustainability,

Recognizing further that the Government of Kazakhstan may call upon the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kazakhstan to render assistance in conducting consultations for establishing a multi-stakeholder mechanism, with the participation of various government bodies, local governments, civil society, the donor community and international organizations, to improve governance and enable the more efficient use of resources allocated for the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular regarding the areas of radiation safety, socioeconomic development and health and environmental protection, and for the provision of information on risks to the population,

Emphasizing the importance of support by donor States and international development organizations for the efforts of Kazakhstan to improve the social, economic and environmental situation in the Semipalatinsk region, and the need for the international community to continue to pay due attention to the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

Taking note of the need to utilize modern technologies to minimize and mitigate radiological, health, socioeconomic, psychological and environmental challenges in the Semipalatinsk region,

Considering the importance of cooperation with the United Nations in establishing a coherent framework for coordination in addressing the needs of the region to introduce innovative approaches to regional planning and social assistance to the population, especially its most vulnerable groups, of the Semipalatinsk region aimed at improving their quality of life,

Emphasizing the importance of the new development-oriented approach in tackling problems in the Semipalatinsk region in the medium to long term,

Expressing appreciation to donor countries and organizations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and related organizations mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General[1] for their contribution to the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 66/193[1] and the information contained therein on measures taken to solve the health, ecological, economic and humanitarian problems in the Semipalatinsk region;

2. *Welcomes and recognizes* the important role of the Government of Kazakhstan in providing domestic resources to help meet the needs of the

[1] A/69/257.

Semipalatinsk region, implementing measures for optimizing public administration of the territory and facilities of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and surrounding areas, ensuring radiation safety and environmental rehabilitation and reintegrating the use of the nuclear test site into the national economy;

3. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to Kazakhstan in formulating and implementing special programmes and projects for the treatment and care of the affected population, as well as in efforts to ensure economic growth and sustainable development in the Semipalatinsk region, including increasing the effectiveness of existing programmes;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including academia and non-governmental organizations, to share knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue pursuing a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations agencies, on modalities for mobilizing and coordinating the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including those prioritized in his report;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance world public awareness of the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt sustainability and development

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005, 61/188 of 20 December 2006, 62/186 of 19 December 2007, 63/206 of 19 December 2008, 64/191 of 21 December 2009, 65/144 of 20 December 2010, 66/189 of 22 December 2011, 67/198 of 21 December 2012 and 68/202 of 20 December 2013,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted on 8 September 2000,[1] and the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution 65/1.

[3] Resolution 60/1.

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Recalling further the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome document[4] and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and its outcome document, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[5]

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[6]

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[7]

Recalling further its resolution 68/279 of 30 June 2014 on the modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015,

Recalling its resolution 68/304 of 9 September 2014, in which it decided to define the modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations and the adoption of the text of the multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes at the main part of its sixty-ninth session, before the end of 2014,

Stressing the need for effective coordination and coherence in order to build synergies with other relevant United Nations intergovernmental processes,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[8]

2. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries to promote their economic growth and development;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the sub-item entitled "External debt sustainability and development";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a comprehensive report on the issue;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "External debt sustainability and development".

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[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[7] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[8] A/69/167.

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt sustainability and development

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations and the adoption of a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/304 of 9 September 2014, in which it decided to define the modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations and the adoption of the text of the multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes at the main part of its sixty-ninth session, before the end of 2014,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted on 8 September 2000,[1] and the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[2]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[3] and the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,[4]

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome document,[5] in which sustainable debt financing is recognized as an important element for mobilizing resources for public and private investment, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution 65/1.

[3] Resolution 60/1.

[4] Resolution 60/265.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Please recycle

the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and its outcome document, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[6] as well as General Assembly resolution 68/204 of 20 December 2013,

Recalling also its resolution 68/279 of 30 June 2014 on the convening of the third International Conference on Financing for Development to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, reinvigorate and strengthen the financing for development follow-up process, identify obstacles and constraints encountered in the achievement of the goals and objectives agreed therein, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints, and address new and emerging issues, including in the context of the recent multilateral efforts to promote international development cooperation, taking into account the current evolving development cooperation landscape, the interrelationship of all sources of development finance and the synergies among financing objectives across the three dimensions of sustainable development, as well as the need to support the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015,

Recalling further the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[7]

Recalling its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009, in which it endorsed the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, held in New York from 24 to 30 June 2009,

Stressing the need for effective coordination and coherence in order to build synergies with other relevant United Nations intergovernmental processes,

Recognizing the roles of the United Nations and the international financial institutions in accordance with their respective mandates, and encouraging them to continue to support global efforts towards sustainable development and a durable solution to the problem of the debt of developing countries,

1. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc committee, open to the participation of all Member States and observers of the United Nations, to elaborate through a process of intergovernmental negotiations, as a matter of priority during its sixty-ninth session, a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes with a view, inter alia, to increasing the efficiency, stability and predictability of the international financial system and achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities;

2. *Also decides* that the ad hoc committee shall hold at least three meetings of a duration of four working days each during the months of February, April and June 2015;

3. *Further decides* that the ad hoc committee shall meet at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to make the necessary organizational arrangements to ensure that the ad hoc committee completes its work in a timely manner, including the appointment of two co-chairs;

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[6] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[7] Resolution 66/288, annex.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and observers to submit their comments on the necessary elements of the multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes no later than three weeks before the first meeting of the ad hoc committee, and to make such comments available electronically;

6. *Invites* relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and academia, with an interest in the matter to make contributions to the work entrusted to the ad hoc committee, based on the established practices of the United Nations;

7. *Calls upon* the regional commissions to contribute to the work of the ad hoc committee, as appropriate;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the ad hoc committee, including through ensuring inter-agency cooperation and effective participation and coherence within the United Nations system, in particular by taking advantage of the technical expertise of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and regional and international financial institutions, as appropriate, and in accordance with their respective mandates;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to enhance the active participation of representatives from developing countries, particularly countries in special situations, in the work of the ad hoc committee, to make efforts to use the available resources for that purpose, and also invites international and bilateral donors, as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors in a position to do so, to support the work of the ad hoc committee through voluntary contributions, including coverage of economy-class air tickets, daily subsistence allowances and terminal expenses;

10. *Requests* the ad hoc committee to present to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a proposal for a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes for consideration and appropriate action.

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 23 (a)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/226 of 20 December 2013 and all other resolutions related to the eradication of poverty,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,[1] as well as the international commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day[2] and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[3] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[4]

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[5] adopted in May 2011 at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, with a main aim of enabling half the number of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] Since 2008, United Nations reports on the Millennium Development Goals have been using a poverty line of 1.25 United States dollars a day.

[3] Resolution 60/1.

[4] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[5] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

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Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, and its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009, entitled "Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development",

Taking note with appreciation of the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council on creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development[6] and also of Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/37 of 28 July 2011 entitled "Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact",

Recalling the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[7] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[8]

Recalling also the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in 2010, and its outcome document,[9] and the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, held on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,[10]

Recalling further its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals contained in its report[11] should be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda,

Acknowledging the importance of the eradication of poverty as an overarching objective of ongoing follow-up processes to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and also acknowledging the central imperative of poverty eradication in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda,

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, recognizing that there is a need to promote recovery, and acknowledging that an effective response to the impacts of the crisis requires the timely implementation of all development commitments, including existing aid commitments,

Concerned that, midway into the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), while there has been progress in reducing poverty, especially in some middle-income countries, such progress has been uneven

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[9] Resolution 65/1.

[10] Resolution 68/6.

[11] A/68/970. Reservations by Member States to the report are referred to in sect. III, para. 13, thereof.

and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa,

Recognizing that rates of economic growth vary among countries and that these differences must be addressed by, among other actions, promoting pro-poor growth and social protection,

Recognizing also that corruption at all levels, including the illicit transfer of funds and assets, is an obstacle to development, and stressing the need for the return of these funds and assets to their countries of origin,

Concerned at the global nature of poverty and inequality, and underlining the fact that the eradication of poverty and hunger is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of all humankind,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today, particularly in Africa, in the least developed countries and in some middle-income countries, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, including full, productive employment generation and decent work for all,

Reaffirming also that women make significant contributions to the economy, that women are key contributors to the economy and to combating poverty and inequality through both remunerated and unremunerated work at home, in the community and in the workplace and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing the importance of supporting countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities,

Recognizing also that the difficult socioeconomic conditions that exist in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, have contributed to the feminization of poverty,

Recognizing further that mobilizing financial resources for development at the national and international levels and the effective use of those resources are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Expressing deep concern that aggregate official development assistance fell in 2012 for the second consecutive year, and calling for the reverse of this decline,

Acknowledging that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation, and recognizing the contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and pursue sustainable development,

Acknowledging also that good governance at the national and international levels and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work for all, rising productivity and a favourable environment, including public and private investment and entrepreneurship, are necessary to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development

goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to realize a rise in living standards, and that corporate social responsibility initiatives play an important role in maximizing the impact of public and private investment,

Underlining the priority and urgency given by Heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling the inter-agency system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication involving more than 21 agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), under the item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues";[12]

2. *Reaffirms* that the objective of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) is to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the follow-up to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, relating to the eradication of poverty and to coordinate international support to that end;

3. *Also reaffirms* that poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and in this regard commits itself to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency;

4. *Further reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and strategies for the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication cannot be overemphasized, and recognizes that increased effective national efforts should be complemented by concrete, effective and supportive international programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

5. *Calls upon* the international community, including Member States, to urgently take measures to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger because of their negative impacts on sustainable development;

6. *Emphasizes* the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

7. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development and its role at the regional level, which is critical for the eradication of poverty;

8. *Emphasizes* that the promotion of regional, subregional and interregional cooperation can have a catalytic impact on poverty eradication efforts and offers many benefits, including the exchange of best policies, experiences and technical

[12] A/69/204.

expertise, the mobilization of resources and the expansion of economic opportunities and conditions favourable to job creation;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, addressing the root causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels, and calls upon donor countries in a position to do so to support effective national efforts of developing countries in this regard through adequate, predictable financial resources on bilateral and multilateral bases;

10. *Stresses* the importance of public-private partnerships in a wide range of areas, with the aim of eradicating poverty and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, as appropriate;

11. *Acknowledges* the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication, emphasizes that, in accelerating poverty eradication, the organizations of the United Nations development system must be driven by national priorities and be operated in an integrated, coordinated and coherent manner, within their respective mandates, making full use of the interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations development system, and encourages the use of diverse strategies;

12. *Recognizes* the role of the specialized agencies and United Nations funds and programmes, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, in contributing to international advocacy for eradicating poverty, including through education and training;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to fulfil all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach a level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

14. *Notes* that while a few developed countries have fulfilled the commitment to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, on average only 0.3 per cent of the gross national income of developed countries is disbursed as official development assistance, and in this regard calls upon the developed countries to urgently fulfil their commitment regarding official development assistance to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

15. *Recognizes* the urgent need to address poverty, hunger and food security, and encourages the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of agricultural and rural development and food production and productivity, including of smallholder producers, in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries;

16. *Encourages* Member States, international organizations, the private sector, relevant institutions, foundations and individuals to strengthen United Nations funding for the eradication of poverty through voluntary contributions to existing poverty-related system-wide funds;

17. *Recognizes* that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries,

and stresses that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment and by ensuring greater coherence among macroeconomic, trade and social policies at all levels;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of the eradication of poverty as an overarching objective of ongoing follow-up processes to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

19. *Also reaffirms* that, as the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, poverty eradication shall be central to the post-2015 development agenda;

20. *Further reaffirms* the goal to end poverty in all its forms everywhere as contained in the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, including the targets for eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than 1.25 United States dollars a day, and the target of reducing by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions;

21. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their ambitious efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches to overcoming poverty, and, in view of the negative impact of inequalities on poverty, emphasizes the importance of improving access to quality education, health care and social protection;

22. *Recognizes* that poverty is multidimensional, and invites national Governments, supported by the international community, to consider developing complementary measures that better reflect this multidimensionality;

23. *Acknowledges* that the eradication of poverty through the development of national capacities in developing countries should continue to be a core area of focus for the United Nations development system and that its development programmes and projects should attempt to address this greatest global challenge as their underlying objective;

24. *Invites* all stakeholders, including Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to share good practices relating to programmes and policies that address inequalities for the benefit of those living in extreme poverty and promote the active participation of those living in extreme poverty in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies, with the aim of accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and informing the discussions on the way forward after 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals a compilation of such good practices;

25. *Reiterates its call upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to consider activities to implement the Second Decade, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders;

26. *Notes with concern* the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, as a consequence of the global financial and economic crisis, recognizes that decent work for all remains one of the best routes out of poverty, and in this regard invites donor countries, multilateral

organizations and other development partners to continue to assist Member States, in particular developing countries, in adopting policies consistent with the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session, as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and national priorities in order to promote a job-intensive recovery and sustainable development;

27. *Urges* Member States to address the global challenge of youth unemployment by developing and implementing strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work, and in this context stresses the need for the development of a global strategy on youth employment, building upon, inter alia, the Global Jobs Pact and the call for action of the International Labour Organization;

28. *Encourages* the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, improving access to finance, microfinance and credit, removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by national efforts on effective social policies, including social protection floors, and in this regard takes note of International Labour Organization Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection;

29. *Encourages* Member States to improve existing social protection systems and to continue developing and implementing social protection floors based on national priorities, paying particular attention to women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and reiterates the target, mentioned in the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and of achieving substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable by 2030;

30. *Calls upon* the international community to ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions;

31. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system, to implement the outcome documents relating to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

32. *Also urges* the international community, including the United Nations system, to implement the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development[13] in support of the objectives of the Second Decade;

33. *Stresses* that the impacts of natural disasters and conflicts are severely hampering efforts to achieve poverty eradication, in particular in developing

[13] Resolution 63/303, annex.

countries, and calls upon the international community to give priority to addressing them;

34. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system, including the funds, programmes and specialized agencies, in accordance with their mandates, to assign the highest priority to poverty eradication, and stresses that efforts in this area should be scaled up to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger;

35. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to support Member States, at their request, in strengthening their macroeconomic policy capacity and national development strategies so as to contribute to achieving the objectives of the Second Decade;

36. *Encourages* greater inter-agency convergence and collaboration within the United Nations system in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, mobilizing funds, providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues, including by avoiding duplication of efforts;

37. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Sixty-ninth session
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Agenda item 18
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): * draft resolution

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and its resolutions 68/6 of 9 October 2013, 68/204 of 20 December 2013 and 68/309 of 10 September 2014, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/11 of 13 June 2014,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling further the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held from 20 to 22 September 2010, and its outcome document,[3] and the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,[4]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution 60/1.
[3] Resolution 65/1.
[4] Resolution 68/6.

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Recalling the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[5]

Recalling also the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 7 and 8 October 2013,

Recalling further its resolution 68/279 of 30 June 2014 on modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, in which it welcomed the offer of the Government of Ethiopia to host the Conference, to be held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development;[6]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the intergovernmental preparatory process of the third International Conference on Financing for Development and to the Conference itself and to ensure inter-agency cooperation and effective participation and coherence within the United Nations system;

3. *Invites* all Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, in order to support the activities involved in the preparations for the Conference, and the travel and participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the outcome of the Conference;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session an agenda item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conferences on Financing for Development".

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[5] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[6] A/69/358.

United Nations A/C.2/69/L.7

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (g)
Sustainable development: report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the mandate contained in its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it established the United Nations Environment Programme, and other relevant resolutions that reinforce its mandate, as well as the 1997 Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme of 7 February 1997,[1] the Malmö Ministerial Declaration of 31 May 2000[2] and the Nusa Dua Declaration of 26 February 2010,[3]

Reaffirming also its commitment to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment,

Recalling its resolutions 67/213 of 21 December 2012 and 68/215 of 20 December 2013,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[4] and its principles,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/52/25), annex, decision 19/1, annex.

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/55/25), annex I, decision SS.VI/1, annex.

[3] Ibid., *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/65/25), annex I, decision SS.XI/9.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

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Taking into account Agenda 21[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[6]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome[7] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals at its sixty-fifth session,[8]

Recalling also its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals[9] and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group should be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda,

Recalling further the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,[10]

Committed to strengthening international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development as well as coordination within the United Nations system,

Committed also to enhancing the voice of the United Nations Environment Programme and its ability to fulfil its coordination mandate within the United Nations system by strengthening its engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies and empowering it to lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held from 20 to 22 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, entitled "The future we want",[11] in which the General Assembly was invited to adopt, at its sixty-seventh session, a resolution strengthening and upgrading the United Nations Environment Programme in the manner outlined in paragraph 88, subparagraphs (a) to (h), of the outcome document,

Reiterating the need for secure, stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and in accordance with resolution 2997 (XXVII) underlining the need to consider the adequate reflection of all the administrative and management costs of the Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget,

Reaffirming the commitment to ensure the full integration of the environmental dimension, especially throughout the sustainable development agenda, acknowledging that a healthy environment is an essential requirement and key enabler for sustainable development,

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[5] Ibid., annex II.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[7] Resolution 60/1.

[8] Resolution 65/1.

[9] A/68/970.

[10] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

[11] Resolution 66/288, annex.

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi from 23 to 27 June 2014, and takes note of the report on the session and the resolutions contained therein;

2. *Takes note* of the ministerial outcome document of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Environment Programme to participate in the summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, including its interactive dialogues and preparatory process, in accordance with the modalities for participation to be established pursuant to the request made in its resolution 68/6 of 9 October 2013, and to continue supporting the preparation for and the lead-up to the summit through relevant initiatives and activities;

4. *Reiterates* that capacity-building and technology support to developing countries in environment-related fields are important components of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, and in this regard calls for the continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,[10] adopted by the Programme;

5. *Takes note* of the approval by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme for the biennium 2016-2017, taking into account relevant decisions adopted during its first session;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to present options to guarantee the full participation of all Member States in the United Nations Environment Assembly, in particular developing countries, taking into account its universal character;

7. *Recalls* the decision contained in paragraph 88 (b) of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, that the United Nations Environment Programme have secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions to fulfil the mandate of the Programme;

8. *Urges* donors, and other stakeholders in a position to do so, to increase voluntary funding to the United Nations Environment Programme, including to the Environment Fund, and welcomes the increased support received in this regard;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme".

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Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados,[2] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[5] the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6] and the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

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Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway),[7] as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,[8]

Taking into account all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000, 57/261 of 20 December 2002, 59/230 of 22 December 2004, 61/197 of 20 December 2006, 63/214 of 19 December 2008, 65/155 of 20 December 2010 and 67/205 of 21 December 2012,

Taking into account also the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[9]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[10]

Recalling also the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983,[11] and the protocols thereto, which contain the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[12] which provides the legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity[13] and other biodiversity-related conventions, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[14] and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,[15]

Emphasizing the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[16]

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

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[7] *Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014* (A/CONF.223/10), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

[8] Resolution S-22/2, annex.

[9] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[10] Resolution 60/1.

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[13] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[14] Ibid., vol. 993, No. 14537.

[15] Ibid., vol. 996, No. 14583.

[16] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

Considering that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile and socially and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems, and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystems,

Recognizing also that the Caribbean has been shown to be the most tourism-dependent region in the world relative to its size,

Noting that the Caribbean Sea, when compared with all other large marine ecosystems, is surrounded by the largest number of countries in the world,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes, which create new and increasingly numerous sustainable development challenges,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials,

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socioeconomic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Mindful also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the wider Caribbean Sea region and, in so doing, to promote integrated management of the wider Caribbean Sea region in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Noting the significant progress made on regional ocean governance through the formulation of the strategic action programme of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystems project , endorsed by ministers in 21 countries of the region,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the States members of the Association of Caribbean States to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, and recognizing in this regard the firm commitment by Heads of State and Government of the Association to take the steps necessary to ensure the recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, without prejudice to relevant international law,

Recalling the creation by the Association of Caribbean States of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and welcoming its ongoing work,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area and of the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Recognizes* that the Caribbean Sea is an area of unique biodiversity and a highly fragile ecosystem that requires relevant regional and international development partners to work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, including the consideration of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to international law;

2. *Notes* the efforts of the Caribbean States and the work undertaken by the Caribbean Sea Commission of the Association of Caribbean States, including the development of their concept of the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, and invites the international community to support such efforts;

3. *Welcomes* the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and its governance and outreach components, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to enhance their support, including financial, technical and capacity-building assistance, as appropriate, to Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action;

4. *Also welcomes* the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invites the international community to continue and to enhance its support, as appropriate, to the Commission, including through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technical support, the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and the sharing of experience in the areas of work of the Commission;

5. *Recognizes* the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other

harmful substances, and pollution from the illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

7. *Invites* the Association of Caribbean States to submit to the Secretary-General a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

8. *Calls upon* all States to become parties to relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and to promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

9. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the Special Area designation for the wider Caribbean region under annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, which entered into force in May 2011;

10. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes and to meet the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

11. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity,[13] to develop national, regional and international programmes to halt the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves;

12. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols concerning the management, protection and sustainable utilization of Caribbean Sea resources and in implementing those conventions and protocols effectively;

13. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively the national and regional activities of the Caribbean States towards the promotion of the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources;

14. *Expresses deep concern* about the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the wider Caribbean region in recent years;

15. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing activities of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami and Other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and invites Member States and other partners to support early warning systems in the region;

16. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, on the basis of their development

priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

17. *Acknowledges* the pivotal role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue and in the consolidation of a wider Caribbean cooperation zone in the field of disaster risk reduction, as well as the importance of the international community in deepening existing cooperation and consolidating new initiatives with that regional mechanism in the context of the outcomes of the High-level Conference on Disaster Reduction of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Saint-Marc, Haiti, from 14 to 16 November 2007, and the plan of action approved by the Ministerial Council of the Association upon the recommendation of the Conference;

18. *Notes* with deep concern that invasive and alien species, such as lionfish, constitute an emerging threat to biodiversity in the wider Caribbean region;

19. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance in addressing this issue in the region;

20. *Invites* Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to consider training programmes for the development of a human resources capacity at different levels and to develop research aimed at enhancing the food security of Caribbean countries, as well as the sustainable management of renewable marine and coastal resources;

21. *Calls upon* Member States to improve, as a matter of priority, their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, under the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations.

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009, 65/159 of 20 December 2010, 66/200 of 22 December 2011, 67/210 of 21 December 2012 and 68/212 of 20 December 2013 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the objectives, principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] in particular the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

Acknowledging that the developed country parties must take the lead in combating climate change and its adverse effects,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[4] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5] the outcomes of the thirteenth to nineteenth

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] Resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[5] Resolution 60/1.

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sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the third to ninth sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,[6] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7] the Mauritius Declaration[8] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[9] and the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway),[10]

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[11]

Recalling further its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals[12] and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group would be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda,

1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Poland in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013;[13]

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013;[14]

3. *Notes* the conclusion of the Secretary-General's Climate Summit, and welcomes its contribution to existing political momentum with a view to advancing climate change negotiations;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the hosting by the Government of Peru of the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the tenth

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[6] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

[7] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[9] Ibid., annex II.

[10] *Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014* (A/CONF.223/10), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[11] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[12] A/68/970.

[13] FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1, Add.2/Rev.1 and Add.3 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/9/Add.1.

[14] A/69/317, sect. I.

session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Lima from 1 to 12 December 2014;

5. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind".

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (f)
Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 64/203 of 21 December 2009, 65/161 of 20 December 2010, 66/202 of 22 December 2011, 67/212 of 21 December 2012, 68/214 of 20 December 2013 and previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[1]

Recalling also the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[5] and the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals convened by the President of the General Assembly,[6]

Recalling further the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/288,[7] as welcomed by the Assembly in its resolution 68/309,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 68/6.

[7] A/68/970.

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Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[8] and, inter alia, the commitments concerning biodiversity contained therein,

Reaffirming also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[9] and its principles,

Recalling that the objectives of the Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding,

Reaffirming the intrinsic value of biological diversity as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being,

Recognizing that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention is crucial for sustainable development, poverty eradication and the improvement of human well-being and a major factor underpinning the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals and the future post-2015 development agenda,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Recalling that, in its resolution 65/161, the General Assembly declared the decade 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,[10]

Recognizing that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and that their wider application can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

Recalling in this regard the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[11] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,[12]

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[8] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[9] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[10] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2.

[11] Resolution 61/295, annex.

[12] Resolution 69/2.

Recognizing the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and reaffirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policymaking and implementation for the conservation of biological diversity,

Recognizing also the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[13] an international agreement that stands at the intersection between trade, the environment and development, promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, should contribute to tangible benefits for local people and ensures that no species entering into international trade is threatened with extinction, recognizing the economic, social and environmental impacts of poaching and of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on both the supply and demand sides, emphasizing in this regard the importance of effective international cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations, and further stressing the importance of basing the listing of species on agreed criteria,

Noting the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its tenth meeting, of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[14] and acknowledging the role of access to genetic resources and equitable benefit-sharing arising from their utilization in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability and, thereby, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting also that 92 States and 1 regional economic integration organization have signed and that 54 States that are parties to the Convention have deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Nagoya Protocol, and that the Protocol entered into force on 12 October 2014,

Noting further that the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol will provide greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources, creating a framework that promotes the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge while strengthening the opportunities for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use, and in this regard welcoming its entry into force,

Noting that 51 States and 1 regional economic integration organization have signed and that 26 States that are parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity[15] have deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,[16]

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[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

[14] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

[16] United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/5/17, annex, decision BS-V/11.

Noting also that 192 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Convention and that 168 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

Recalling the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its ninth meeting of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention,[17] as well as decision X/3, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting,[18] on the review of its implementation, including the establishment of preliminary targets by the Conference of the Parties in its decision XI/4, adopted at its eleventh meeting,[19]

Noting the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention[19] and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol,[20] both held in Hyderabad, India, in 2012,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity;[21]

2. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity[14] on 12 October 2014;

3. *Takes note* of the holding of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

4. *Encourages* parties, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to take concrete measures towards achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity[1] and the Nagoya Protocol, requests the parties, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to coherently and efficiently implement the obligations and commitments under the Convention, and in this regard emphasizes the need to comprehensively address at all levels the difficulties that impede the full implementation of the Convention;

5. *Recognizes* that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can significantly contribute to disaster risk reduction and to reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, including by adding resilience to fragile ecosystems and making them less vulnerable;

6. *Urges* the parties to the Convention to facilitate the transfer of technology for the effective implementation of the Convention in accordance with its provisions, and in this regard takes note of the strategy for the practical implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation developed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, as well as of decision XI/2, entitled "Review of progress in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related capacity-building support to parties",[19]

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[17] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29, annex I, decision IX/11.

[18] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex.

[19] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/35, annex I.

[20] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/6/18.

[21] A/69/317, sect. III.

7. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the secretariat and the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, in conjunction with United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as well as other entities, in organizing capacity-building workshops to support countries in the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with a view to enhancing capacity and addressing the need for human, technical and financial resources to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020[10] and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting,[10] in particular for developing countries;

8. *Urges* parties to promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations in developing, implementing and revising their national and, where appropriate, regional, biodiversity strategies and action plans and equivalent instruments in implementing the three objectives of the Convention;

9. *Calls upon* Governments and all stakeholders to take appropriate measures to mainstream consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in *accordance* with national legislation, circumstances and priorities;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of continuing to pursue more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, and calls upon parties and stakeholders to strengthen international cooperation measures for the fulfilment of obligations contained in the Convention, including through addressing implementation gaps, in particular with regard to article 15 of the Convention;

11. *Also reaffirms* the importance of achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

12. *Recognizes* that parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have reiterated that resources, financial, human and technical, need to be mobilized from all sources, and that this should be balanced with the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, stresses the need for further consideration of the evaluation of all resources mobilized in terms of the biodiversity outcomes achieved, and in this regard welcomes the decision of the parties to the Convention on an overall substantial increase in total biodiversity-related funding for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from a variety of sources, including national and international resource mobilization, international cooperation and the exploration of new and innovative financial mechanisms;

13. *Invites* countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention;

14. *Invites* parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to the Nagoya Protocol, and invites the Executive Secretary and the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to continue supporting capacity-building and development activities to support the ratification and implementation of the Protocol;

15. *Takes note* of the work done by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions, and in this regard invites the secretariat of the Convention, through the Secretary-General, to report on the

progress made when reporting on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

16. *Encourages* parties and all stakeholders, institutions and organizations concerned to give appropriate consideration to biodiversity issues in the elaboration of the post 2015 development agenda, keeping in mind the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the outcomes of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development;

17. *Takes note* of the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, which aims to provide the best available policy-relevant information on biodiversity to assist decision makers;

18. *Stresses* the importance of the engagement of the private sector and other stakeholders in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and in achieving biodiversity targets, invites them to align their policies and practices more explicitly with the objectives of the Convention, including through partnerships, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities, and in this regard notes the ongoing work of the Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity;

19. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Joint Liaison Group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[22] and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[23] (the Rio conventions) and of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, acknowledges the importance of improving coherence in the implementation of those conventions, recognizes the importance of enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions, without prejudice to their specific objectives, and encourages the conferences of the parties to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements to consider strengthening efforts in this regard, taking into account relevant experiences and bearing in mind the respective independent legal status and mandates of those instruments;

20. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and on difficulties encountered in the process of their implementation;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

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[22] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[23] Ibid., vol. 1771, No. 30822.

United Nations A/C.2/69/L.11

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Sixty-ninth session
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Agenda item 16
Information and communications technologies for development

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Information and communications technologies for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001, 57/238 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/252 of 27 March 2006, 62/182 of 19 December 2007, 63/202 of 19 December 2008, 64/187 of 21 December 2009, 65/141 of 20 December 2010, 66/184 of 22 December 2011, 67/195 of 21 December 2012 and 68/198 of 20 December 2013,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/46 of 28 July 2006, 2008/3 of 18 July 2008, 2009/7 of 24 July 2009, 2010/2 of 19 July 2010, 2011/16 of 26 July 2011 and 2012/5 of 24 July 2012, taking note of Council resolution 2013/9 of 22 July 2013 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and recalling resolutions 68/302 of 31 July 2014 on the modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and 68/310 of 15 September 2014 on four one-day structured dialogues on possible arrangements for a facilitation mechanism to promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies,

Recalling further the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,[1] and endorsed by the General Assembly,[2] and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

[2] See resolution 59/220.

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the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,[3] and endorsed by the Assembly,[4]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

Recalling also the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[6] as well as the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,[7]

Recalling further the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[8]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels,[9]

Noting the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum, organized annually by the International Telecommunication Union in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, and the first 10 year review event of the World Summit on the Information Society, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris, from 25 to 27 February 2013,

Noting also the establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, taking note of the "Broadband targets for 2015", which set targets for making broadband policy universal and for increasing affordability and uptake in support of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, taking note also of the report entitled "The state of broadband 2013: universalizing broadband", which provides a country-by-country evaluation of those targets and the state of broadband deployment worldwide, as well as the report of the Broadband Commission entitled "Doubling digital opportunities: enhancing the inclusion of women and girls in the information society", which identified a digital gender gap of approximately 200 million fewer women online than men, and noting that without further action to increase access to broadband for women and girls, this digital gender gap could grow to 350 million by 2015,

Reaffirming the centrality of the General Assembly in the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, in accordance with paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda, and in this regard welcoming the convening of a high-level meeting of the Assembly, at the highest possible level

[3] See A/60/687.
[4] See resolution 60/252.
[5] Resolution 60/1.
[6] Resolution 65/1.
[7] Resolution 68/6.
[8] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[9] A/69/65-E/2014/12.

of government, in December 2015, for the adoption of an intergovernmentally agreed outcome document,

Reaffirming also that the overall review by the General Assembly shall take stock of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and address potential information and communications technology gaps and areas for continued focus, as well as addressing challenges, including bridging the digital divide, and harnessing information and communications technologies for development,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of the progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, while at the same time maintaining its original mandate on science and technology for development,

Noting the holding of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in Geneva from 12 to 16 May 2014,

Noting also that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development should submit, after its eighteenth session, by June 2015 its report on the 10-year review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly,

Recognizing the need for respect for national sovereignty and applicable international law in the consideration of information and communications technologies for development, noting the importance of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use of information and communications technologies, and reaffirming that the same rights people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy, as set out in its resolution entitled "The right to privacy in the digital age",[10]

Noting that cultural diversity is the common heritage of humankind and that the information society should be founded on and stimulate respect for cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions and foster dialogue among cultures and civilizations, and noting also that the promotion, affirmation and preservation of diverse cultural identities and languages, as reflected in relevant agreed United Nations documents, including the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[11] will further enrich the information society,

Acknowledging the positive trends in the global connectivity and affordability of information and communications technologies, in particular the steady increase in Internet access to one third of the world's population, the rapid diffusion of mobile telephony and mobile Internet, the increased availability of multilingual content and the advent of many information and communications technologies services and

[10] Resolution 68/167.

[11] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, sect. V, resolution 25, annex I.

applications, which offer great potential for the development of the information society,

Noting that progress and many innovations in the field of information and communications technologies, such as mobile Internet, social networking and cloud computing, contribute to a dynamic landscape that requires that all stakeholders continuously adapt to such innovations,

Recognizing ongoing efforts by relevant international and regional organizations and other stakeholders to conceptualize and articulate the impact of information and communications technologies on development, and encouraging the international community and relevant stakeholders to support the efforts of developing countries in harnessing the benefits of information and communications technologies for achieving the eradication of poverty as an overarching objective for sustainable development,

Stressing, however, that in spite of recent progress, there remains an important and growing digital divide between countries in terms of the availability, affordability and use of information and communications technologies and access to broadband, and stressing also the need to close the digital divide, including with regard to such issues as Internet affordability, and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies, are available to all,

Reaffirming the need to more effectively harness the potential of information and communications technologies to promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, through sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development,

Welcoming the inclusion, in the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,[12] of information and communications technologies as a means to implement sustainable development goals,

Recognizing that information and communications technologies constitute clean and environmentally sound technologies,

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing adverse impacts, particularly on development, of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizing evidence of an uneven and fragile recovery, cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding significant efforts that helped to contain tail risks, improve financial market conditions and sustain recovery, still remains in a challenging phase, with downside risks, including high volatility in global markets, high unemployment, particularly among youth, indebtedness in some countries and widespread fiscal strains that pose challenges for global economic recovery and reflect the need for additional progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date,

Expressing concern about the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis on the positive trends in the diffusion of information and

[12] A/68/970.

communications technologies and the investment needed to ensure universal access to those technologies and efforts to bridge the digital divide,

Expressing concern also about the growing gap in broadband provision between developed and developing countries, as well as about the new dimensions that the digital divide has taken on,

Recognizing that the lack of capacity-building for the productive use of information and communications technologies needs to be addressed in order to overcome the digital divide,

Recognizing also that the number of Internet users is growing and that the digital divide is also changing in character from one based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value they can derive from it, and recognizing further in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies,

Recognizing further the fact that information and communications technologies are critical enablers of economic development and investment, with consequential benefits for employment and social welfare, and that the increasing pervasiveness of information and communications technologies within society has had profound impacts on the ways in which Governments deliver services, businesses relate to consumers and citizens participate in public and private life,

Recognizing the immense potential that information and communications technologies have in promoting the transfer of technologies in a wide spectrum of socioeconomic activity,

Reaffirming paragraphs 4, 5 and 55 of the Declaration of Principles adopted in Geneva in 2003, and recognizing that freedom of expression and the free flow of information, ideas and knowledge are essential for the information society and are beneficial to development,

Conscious of the challenges faced by States, in particular developing countries, in combating cybercrime, and emphasizing the need to reinforce technical assistance and capacity-building activities, upon their request, for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, in accordance with international law, including the proliferation of material, images and videos that promote activities of terrorist organizations and groups and the use of such technologies to commit, incite, recruit for, fund or plan terrorist acts,

Acknowledging that the Internet is a central element of the infrastructure of the information society and is a global facility available to the public,

Welcoming the successful hosting by Brazil of the NETMundial Global Multi-stakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance in São Paulo on 23 and 24 April 2014,

Acknowledging that the Global Multi-stakeholder Meeting contributed to raising awareness about the urgency of speeding up the process of reform and globalization of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority,

Recognizing that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society, academic and technical communities and international organizations, as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

Recognizing also the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, including discussion on public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance, while acknowledging the calls for improvements in its working methods, and taking into account the recommendations of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Reiterating the significance of the process towards enhanced cooperation in full consistency with the mandate provided in the Tunis Agenda, and noting the ongoing work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Reaffirming that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizing that the two processes may be complementary,

Reaffirming also paragraphs 35 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the host countries in organizing the meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Athens in 2006, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2007, in Hyderabad, India, in 2008, in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt, in 2009, in Vilnius in 2010, in Nairobi in 2011, in Baku in 2012, in Bali, Indonesia, in 2013 and in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2014,

Taking note of the successful meetings of the Internet Governance Forum held to date, and welcoming the offers to host the next meetings of the Forum in Brazil in 2015 and Mexico in 2016, in the event of the renewal of the mandate of the Forum,

Recognizing the unique role, challenges and opportunities for youth in a deeply interconnected world, and taking note of the celebration of the "BYND 2015" Global Youth Summit, hosted by the Government of Costa Rica and organized by the International Telecommunication Union together with other organizations of the United Nations system as well as partners from government, industry, media and civil society from 9 to 11 September 2013, as a contribution to the discussions on the post 2015 development agenda in the field of communications technology for development,

Recognizing also the pivotal role of the United Nations system in promoting development, including with respect to enhancing access to information and communications technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders,

Welcoming, in view of the existing gaps in information and communications technologies infrastructure, the Connect Africa summits held in Kigali in 2007 and in Cairo in 2008, the Connect the Commonwealth of Independent States summit held in Minsk in 2009, the meeting of Commonwealth countries held in Colombo in

2010, the first and second Digital Agenda Assemblies of the European Union, held in 2011 and 2012, the Connect Americas summit held in Panama in 2012, the Connect Arab States summit held in Qatar in 2012, the Connect Asia Pacific summit and the International Telecommunication Union Telecom World held in Thailand in 2013, the Transform Africa summit held in Kigali from 28 to 31 October 2013, the various national and regional Internet governance forums that are held annually around the globe, the Mesoamerican Information Highway, the Trans-Eurasian Information Superhighway, the Asia Broadband and Universal Service Leaders Forum to be held in India in October 2015, events of the Alliance for Affordable Internet and many other regional initiatives aimed at mobilizing human, financial and technical resources to accelerate the implementation of the connectivity goals of the World Summit on the Information Society,

1. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, into the global economy;

2. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and expresses concern about the growing digital divide in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between high-income countries and other regions, with the least developed countries, and Africa, as a continent, lagging behind the rest of the world;

3. *Expresses concern* regarding the digital divide in access to information and communications technologies and broadband connectivity between countries at different levels of development, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in such areas as government, business, health and education, and also expresses concern with regard to the special challenges faced in the area of broadband connectivity by developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;

4. *Acknowledges* that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divide, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of women in the information society and women's access to and use of information and communications technologies for their overall empowerment and benefit, and in this regard recalls the agreed conclusions of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women;[13]

5. *Stresses* that, for the majority of the poor, the development promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

6. *Also stresses* the important role of Governments in the effective use of information and communications technologies in their design of public policies and

[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 7* (E/2011/27), chap. I, sect. A.

in the provision of public services responsive to national needs and priorities, including on the basis of a multi-stakeholder approach, to support national development efforts;

7. *Further stresses* the important role played by private sector, civil society and technical communities in information and communications technologies;

8. *Recognizes* that, in addition to financing by the public sector, financing of information and communications technologies infrastructure by the private sector has come to play an important role in many countries and that domestic financing is being augmented by North-South flows and complemented by South-South cooperation, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation can be useful tools for promoting the development of information and communications technologies;

9. *Notes with concern* the increasing gender gap in women's access to the Internet, which is greater than that in respect of mobile phones, with women being 23 per cent less likely to use the Internet in low-to-medium-income countries and 43 per cent less likely in sub-Saharan Africa, and in this regard affirms the need to socially and economically empower women in developing countries through the use of information and communications technologies in education, health care, clean drinking water and energy;

10. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

11. *Also recognizes* the immense potential that information and communications technologies have in promoting the transfer of technologies in a wide spectrum of socioeconomic activity;

12. *Encourages* strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva[1] and Tunis[3] phases of the World Summit on the Information Society through, inter alia, the promotion of national, regional and international multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and the promotion of national and regional multi-stakeholder thematic platforms in a joint effort and dialogue with developing countries, including the least developed countries, development partners and actors in the information and communications technologies sector;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by Tunisia, host of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union and other relevant international and regional organizations, for organizing annually the ICT 4 All Forum and technological exhibition as a platform within the framework of the follow-up to the Summit for promoting a dynamic business environment for the information and communications technologies sector worldwide;

14. *Notes* the progress that has been made by United Nations entities in cooperation with national Governments, regional commissions and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of the action lines contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society, and encourages the use of those action lines for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Also notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional level, facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels;[9]

16. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, within their respective mandates and strategic plans, to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and emphasizes the importance of allocating adequate resources in this regard;

17. *Recognizes* the urgent need to harness the potential of knowledge and technology, and in this regard encourages the United Nations development system to continue its efforts to promote the use of information and communications technologies as a critical enabler of development and a catalyst for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

18. *Also recognizes* the role of the United Nations Group on the Information Society as an inter-agency mechanism of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination designed to coordinate United Nations implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

19. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum,[14] and requests the Secretary-General to submit, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group, particularly on enhancing the participation of developing countries;

20. *Stresses* the need for the enhanced participation of all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in all Internet Governance Forum meetings, and in this regard invites Member States, as well as other stakeholders, to support the participation of Governments and all other stakeholders from developing countries in the Forum itself, as well as in the preparatory meetings;

21. *Invites* Member States and other stakeholders to give appropriate consideration to the issue of information and communications technologies for development in the discussions on the post 2015 development agenda;

22. *Stresses* the need to further strengthen and mainstream the information and communications technologies targets within the context of the post-2015

[14] A/67/65-E/2012/48 and Corr.1.

development agenda, so as to harness more effectively their potential as critical enablers of sustainable development in its three dimensions;

23. *Also stresses* that capacity-building targets for the productive use of information and communications technologies need to be further strengthened and mainstreamed throughout the post-2015 development agenda, in order to overcome the digital divide;

24. *Further stresses* the need for the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to present, no later than June 2015, its report on the 10-year review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society as an input to the preparatory process for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the Summit;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Information and communications technologies for development".

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Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Eritrea, Finland, Georgia, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Montenegro, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan and Ukraine: draft resolution

International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/193 of 22 December 1992 on the observance of World Day for Water, 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, to commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, 59/228 of 22 December 2004, 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Sanitation, 64/198 of 21 December 2009 on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the Decade, 65/154 of 20 December 2010, by which it proclaimed 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation, and 67/204 of 21 December 2012 on the implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013,

Recalling also its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014 on the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012,

Recalling further its resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 on the human right to water and sanitation,

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Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 15/9 of 30 September 2010[1] and 21/2 of 27 September 2012,[2]

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, the annex to which includes agreed guidelines and criteria for the proclamation of international years, and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recalling further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[3] and all its principles, Agenda 21,[4] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[5] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[6] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[7] the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[8] and the commitments made therein and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[9]

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[10] and determined to achieve the goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, and the goals set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation as well as tc develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries,

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it is indispensable for human health and well-being and central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant internationally agreed goals in the economic, social and environmental fields,

Acknowledging the importance of cooperation at all levels for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II.

[2] Ibid., *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/67/53/Add.1), chap. III.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[8] Resolution 65/1.

[9] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[10] Resolution 55/2.

Noting national, regional and international efforts to implement the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013, and the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and numerous recommendations from international and regional water and water-related events, with a view to taking concrete action to accelerate progress at all levels towards achieving the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Noting also the holding of the sixth World Water Forum in Marseille, France, from 12 to 17 March 2012, and noting that the seventh World Water Forum will be held in Daegu and Gyeongbuk, Republic of Korea, from 12 to 17 April 2015,

Noting further the publication of the World Water Development Report, a joint project of United Nations agencies and entities,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[11]

2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the activities related to fresh water undertaken by Member States, the Secretariat and organizations of the United Nations system, inter alia, through inter-agency work, as well as contributions from major groups, for the observance of the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013, and the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015;

3. *Encourages* Member States, the Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system through their coordination mechanism, and major groups to continue their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21,[5] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[6] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[7] and the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[1]

4. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to deliver a coordinated response, utilizing existing resources and voluntary funds, to make "Water for Life" a decade for action;

5. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to convene a high-level interactive dialogue during the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly in New York on 23 and 24 March 2015, following World Water Day, for a comprehensive review of progress achieved in the implementation of the Decade, including the best practices and lessons learned during the Decade;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and local communities, as well as the importance of country-level preparations, as a critical input to the comprehensive review of the implementation of the Decade at all levels;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a background note for the high-level interactive dialogue on the comprehensive review of the implementation of the Decade;

[11] A/65/297 and A/69/326.

8. *Invites* UN-Water, the relevant bodies, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and the regional commissions to actively engage in the preparations for the high-level interactive dialogue on the comprehensive review of the implementation of the Decade;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Turkmenistan: draft resolution

Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation, stability and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[1]

Reiterating the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] and of Agenda 21,[3] and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[4] concerning transport for sustainable development,

Welcoming the Ashgabat Declaration adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Role of Transit Transport Corridors in Ensuring International Cooperation, Stability and Sustainable Development, held in Ashgabat on 3 and 4 September 2014,[5]

Noting the establishment of the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport,

Noting with appreciation the initiative to establish a global partnership for sustainable transport, as announced by the participants in the conference entitled "Sustainable transport as a driver of economic development in the post-2015

[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.
[3] Ibid., annex II.
[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2 annex.
[5] A/68/991, annex.

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development agenda", organized jointly by the United Nations Global Compact and the International Road Transport Union, held in New York on 10 October 2014,

Recognizing the important role of environmentally sound, safe, efficient, clean, reliable and affordable transit transport corridors for the efficient movement of goods and people in supporting sustainable economic growth, improving the social welfare of people and enhancing international cooperation and trade among countries,

Highlighting the role of international roads and railways, intermodal logistics centres and dry ports, global logistics and supply chains, integration of transport modes, regulatory frameworks, facilitated border-crossing and customs clearance, appropriate technologies, energy-efficient and low-carbon transport, and maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure in promoting seamless international transit transport,

Emphasizing the need to harmonize and improve transport and border-crossing infrastructure and facilities and services along the international transit transport corridors,

Noting the importance of United Nations Development Account projects focused on developing broader transport corridors and identifying the physical and institutional infrastructure requirements that would be needed to make them operational, to be implemented by the five United Nations regional commissions,

Recalling various General Assembly resolutions on improving global road safety and the need to develop plans to improve road safety along international road transit corridors in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020,

Recognizing the importance of addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems that link them to international markets, and in this regard reaffirming that the Programme of Action to be adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, to be held in Vienna, from 3 to 5 November 2014, constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

1. *Recognizes* the need for extensive international cooperation to address the issues relating to international transit transport corridors;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international organizations, in particular the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization and the International Road Transport Union, regional economic integration organizations and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to develop and operationalize international transit transport corridors;

3. *Calls* for enhancing networking and periodic consultation among related stakeholders involved in the development and operation of the designated international transit transport corridors;

4. *Underscores* the need to mobilize additional financial resources, including through the promotion of public-private partnerships for the development of transport infrastructure and services, in order to achieve inclusive and sustainable development;

5. *Requests* the United Nations system organizations, related international financing institutions, multilateral and bilateral donors, the private sector and international organizations to coordinate their efforts and collaborate to mobilize financial and technical assistance to countries for the sustainable and inclusive development of transit transport corridors;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, relevant regional and international organizations and entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, on issues relating to the development of transport and transit corridors and to communicate such views in a summary report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session for further consideration.